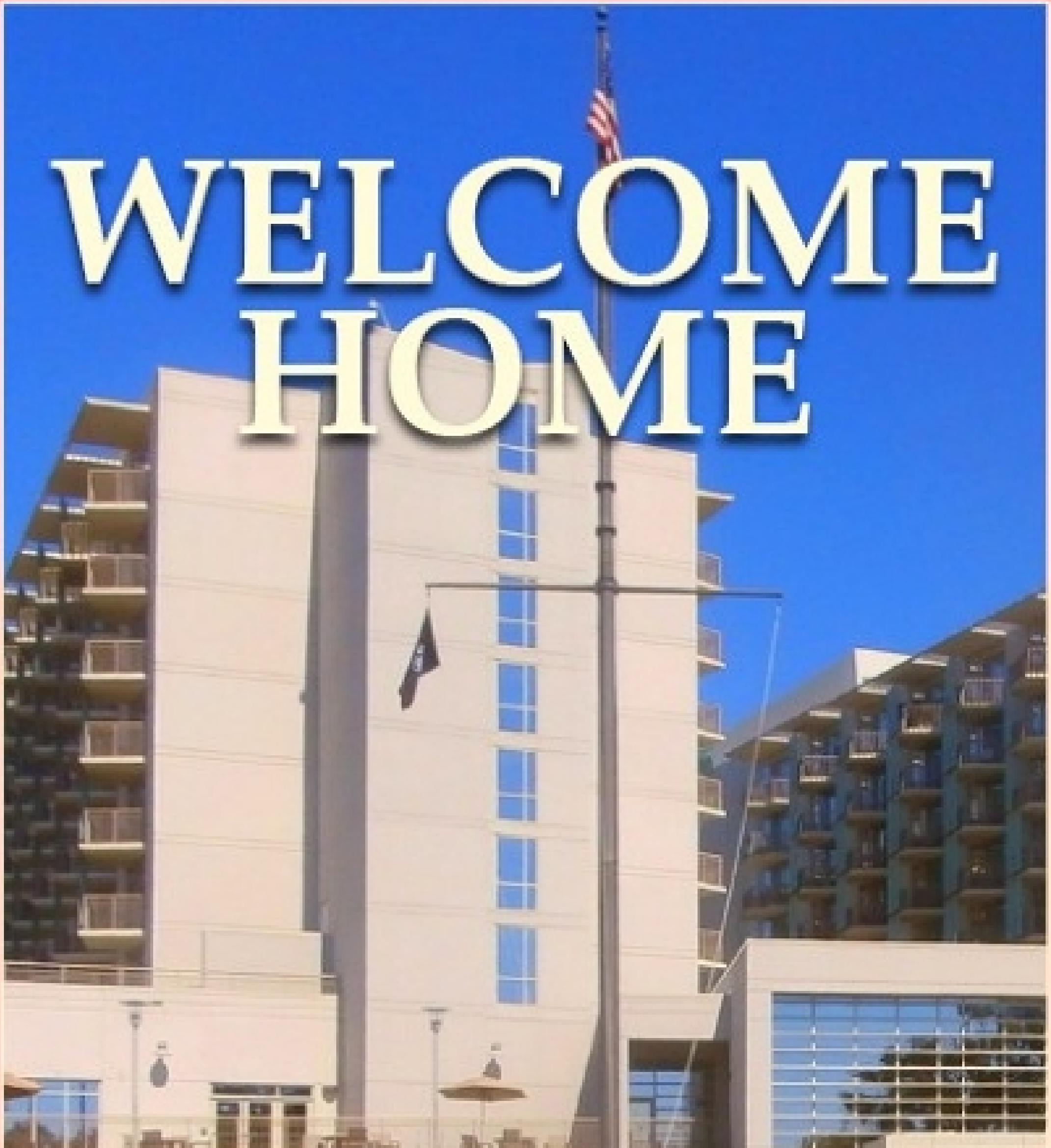
WELCOME HOME



Dan Ellis

Welcome Home!

I have been at AFRH-Gulfport since July 2018 and have enjoyed every minute of it. Some folks I have encountered remark that I will change.

No, I will not change! —Further, there are many more who believe in this same manner.

—And I wholly endorse the following statement.

Happy Reading – Dan Ellis

An excerpt from a book mentioning AFRH-Washington

"There are two types of people here at the home," the wrinkled old black woman in the registrar's office said, flashing a thin smile.

"Those who retreat into themselves, become loners and hate every minute here."

"Or there are those who take advantage of all we have to offer: new friendships, activities galore, an opportunity to thoroughly enjoy yourself."

She leaned onto her desk, looking at him over thick, horn-rimmed glasses. "All with the comfort of knowing they'll be taken care of no matter what their physical condition might become."

An excerpt from Closing the Circle by *Richard Haddock* (2008)

To know one's history is to know the passage of time.

Dan Ellis books are available at Amazon, Barnes & Noble, and Books-A-Million.

Besides hard copy books, most of Ellis's titles can be found in eBook format from Kindle.

Or, you might check out a copy from the AFRH Library.

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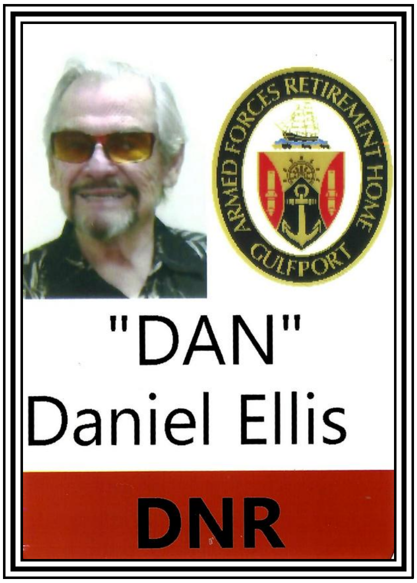
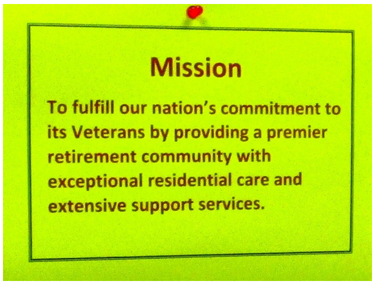

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME
GULFPORT
"DAN"
Daniel Ellis
DNR

"Do Not Replenish"

Welcome Home!

Mission

To fulfill our nation’s commitment to its Veterans by providing a premier retirement community with exceptional residential care and extensive support services.



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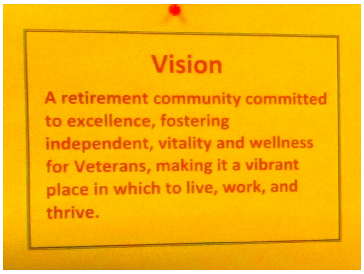
Vision

A retirement community committed to excellence, fostering independent, vitality and wellness for Veterans, making it a vibrant place in which to live, work, and thrive.



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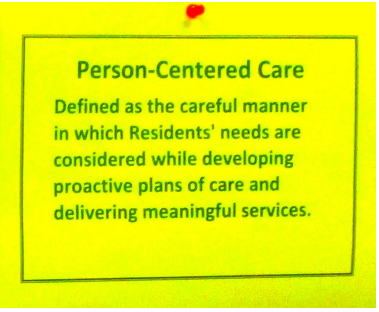
Person-Centered Care

Defined as the careful manner in which Residents’ needs are considered while developing proactive plans of care and delivering meaningful services.



Person-Centered Care

Defined as the careful manner in which Residents' needs are considered while developing proactive plans of care and delivering meaningful services.

MARINE WAR DOGS GAVE THEIR
SEMPER FIDELI
KURT
YONNIE
KIPPER
PONCHO
NIG
PRINCE
MISSY
CAPPY
BLITZ
ARNO
BURSCH
PEPPER
TAM
KAIRS

Armed Forces Retirement Home – Gulfport

ARMED FORCES
RETIREMENT HOME
1800 BEACH DRIVE
AFRH
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI

“Welcome Home,” is the slogan extended to all newcomers and returning Residents.

In October 2010 a modern new complex opened to hundreds of joyous Residents. Local officials and school children from Gulfport, Mississippi were on hand to welcome their return home.

Aerial photo taken in August 2010

Shown here is the new AFRH-G
(Armed Forces Retirement Home – Gulfport)

It is an 8-storied, multi-tower complex that offers four distinct levels of care in addition to having many varied amenities under one roof. The architectural design of the new complex was built to mitigate effects of a Category 5 hurricane, yet, featuring the latest in "green technology" while supporting the philosophy of "Aging in Place".

The New Facilities of 2010 – A Multi-Tower Complex

The Gulfport compound is spread on 47 acres of prime waterfront land facing the Mississippi Sound.

It features a multi-tower complex for Independent Living, Assisted Living, Long term Care and Memory Support.

Full amenities include dining, social, recreational, and therapeutic activities, a swimming pool, hobby shops, a wellness center with basic dental and eye care, a bank, a barber and beauty shop, bowling alleys, movie theater, a computer room and library, an extended hours cafeteria, a 24-hour canteen, plus a private walkway to the beach.

Freedom Fountain
&
Reflection Pool
Dedicated to those who served.

Freedom Fountain and Reflection Pool

A Grand Re-Opening

It was announced on Sept. 28, 2010, that former residents of the Armed Forces Retirement Home would be moving back into a brand-new complex that replaced the facility that had been destroyed by Hurricane Katrina.

Four hundred and sixteen residents were evacuated on Aug. 30, 2005, after Hurricane Katrina destroyed the first complex. Some outlaying buildings were knocked to the ground and the steel-and-concrete perimeter around the facility was demolished.

Many of the residents rode out Katrina at the facility before moving in with family members in the area or taking up residence at the Washington D.C. home within 72 hours following the hurricane.

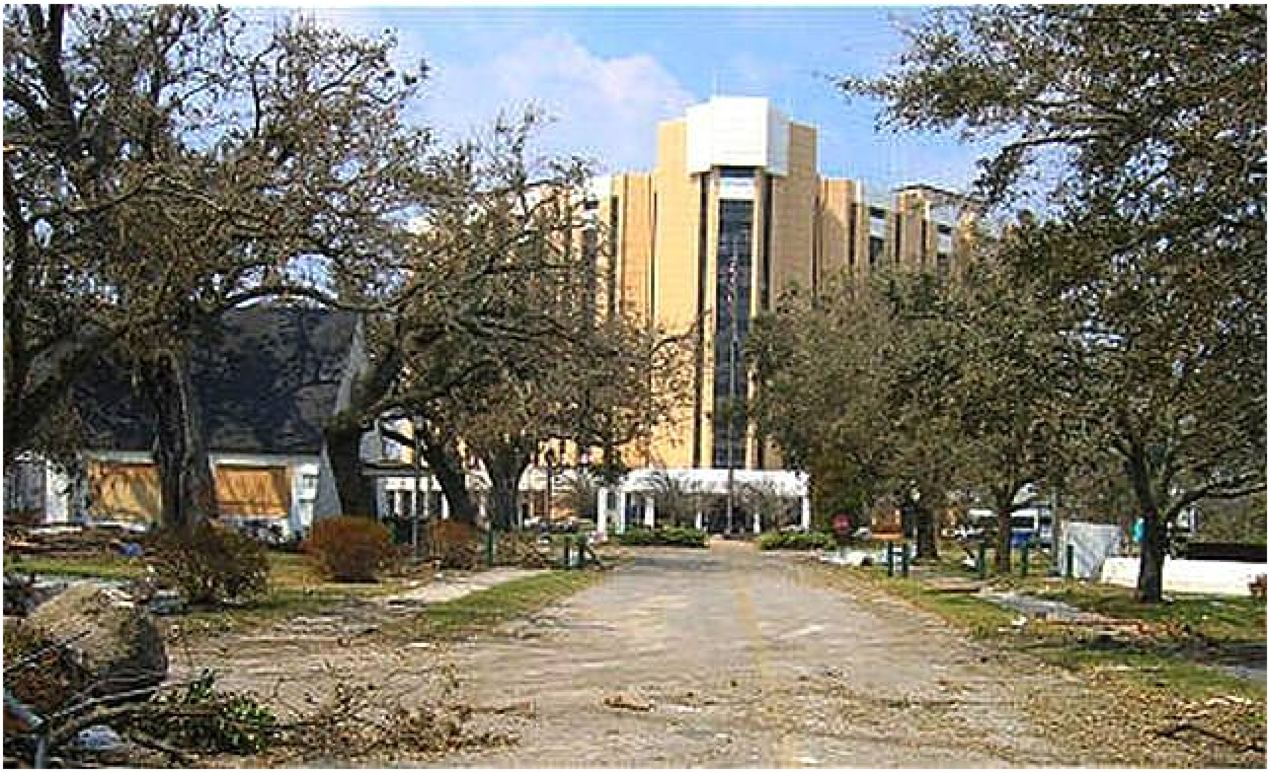
"The new Gulfport home is an incredible advance in how AFRH provides senior housing for our nation's heroes," said Tim Cox, a former chief operating officer for AFRH.

"In addition to providing state-of-the-art facilities, we have also partnered with the local community to provide additional services for our residents," stated Cox.

In 2005, Hurricane Katrina destroyed the original AFRH-G building that was locally known as the Naval Home. The Residents were transferred to the Washington D.C. community or had made their way to other housing.

Hurricane Katrina !

Naval Home – 1976-2005



Hurricane Katrina's 30-foot surge of water flooded lower levels of the building and caused so much damage that the 30-year old building was razed.

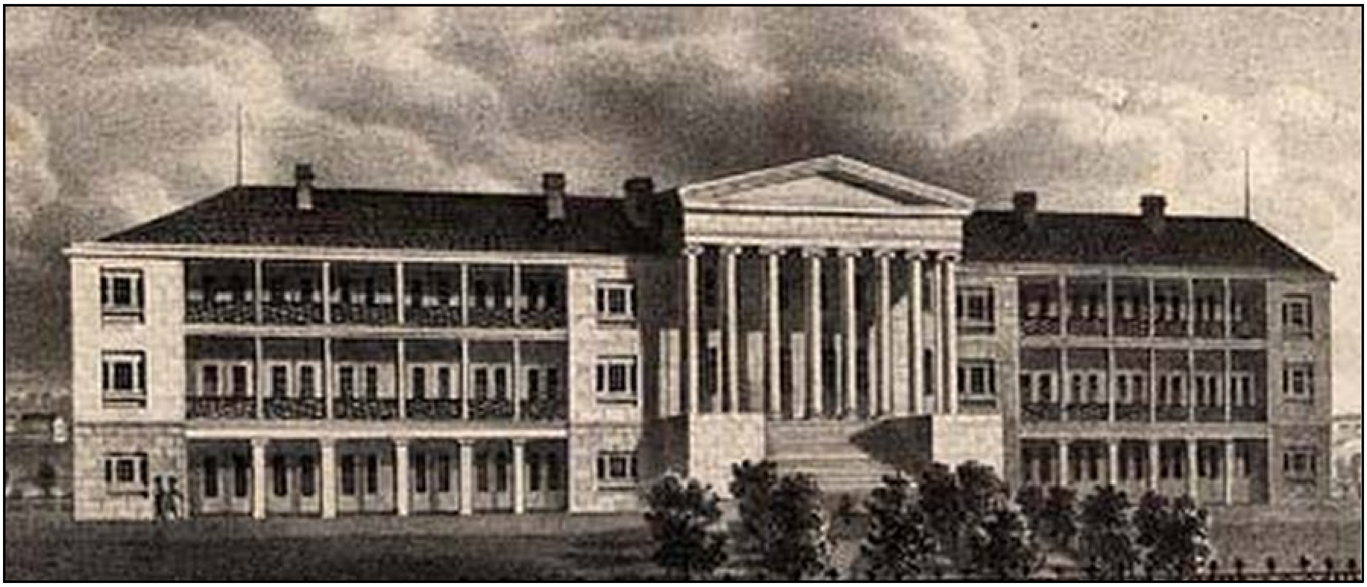
Background Information

In 1976 the Naval Home from Philadelphia had relocated to Gulfport, Mississippi after acquiring many acres of prime waterfront land that faced the Mississippi Sound.

The 11-story Naval Home prior to Hurricane Katrina

The Philadelphia Home

Prior to its move to Gulfport, the Naval home was located in Philadelphia, having a history of serving America's former sailors for 142 years. In 1834 it was known as the "Naval Asylum", – the name was changed to "Naval Home" in 1889.



The Naval Asylum in Philadelphia originated in 1834.

The Gulfport Site

In 1956 the Gulfport site was purchased by the U.S. Government.

Prior to the Federal Government ownership, the site was home to the Gulf Coast Military Academy. Upon the Academy's closing in 1951, the site with its buildings was purchased by the federal government and assigned to the U.S. Air Force when the site became known as Keesler Annex #3.

The original GCMA facilities were used as Technical Training Headquarters for Keesler AFB.

Officer training was conducted in electronics for communications, ground electronics (radar), and weapons controller assignments. Many of the former academy buildings were used for classrooms, administration, and storage.

Air Force buses would drive to and from Keesler AFB in Biloxi – using US Highway 90 along the Gulf Coast.

Naval Home: In 1973, the grounds and facilities were transferred to the U.S. Navy for the Retirement Home that was newly built and was opened in 1976.

The Soldiers' Home

Beginnings at Washington D.C.

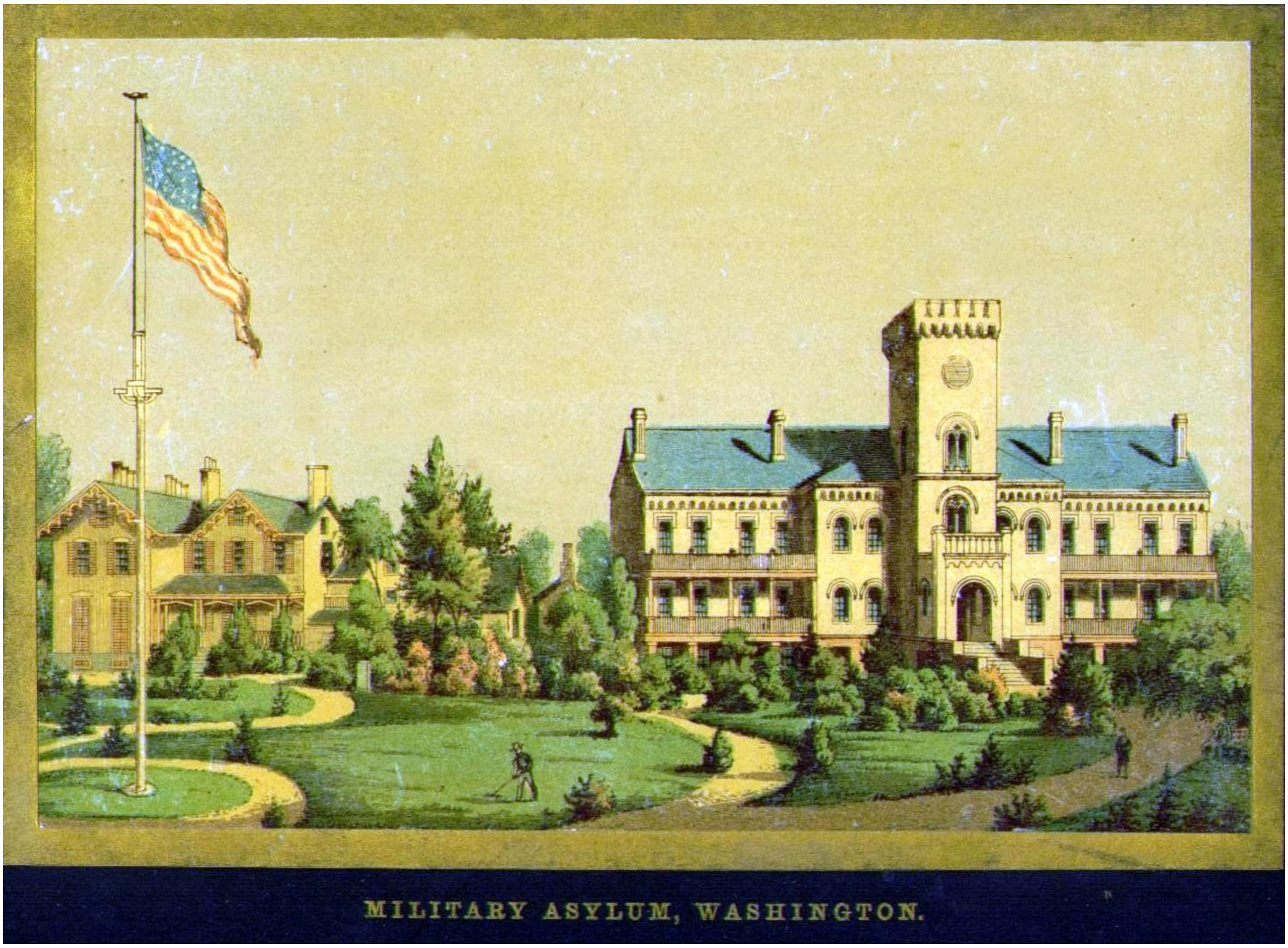
With challenges by Indians on the frontier and the beginnings of the War of 1812, the young U.S. Army was as it had been in the early days of Valley Forge – disorderly and disorganized. Battles and skirmishes were fought mostly by a hastily organized militia that was poorly equipped, untrained, and badly led.

Former fighting men of militias and the Army were left on their own to tend to their wounds and deformities during peace times. The War of 1812 was fought by such men when lead by General Andrew Jackson against the British in the Battle of New Orleans in 1815.

The first recommendation for a soldiers' home was in November 1827, when Secretary of War James Barbour suggested the founding of an Army Asylum in his Annual Message to the President.

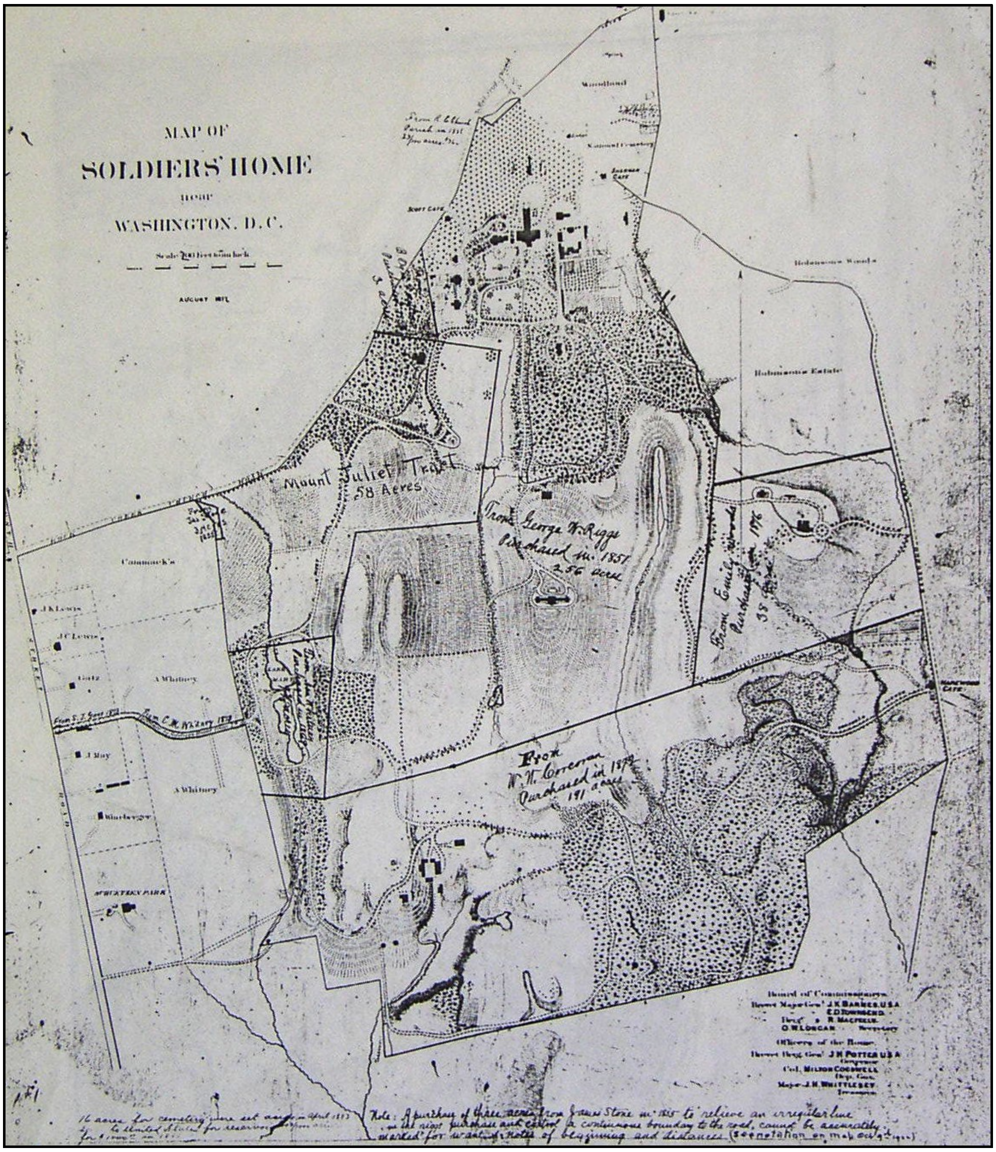
Quoting from Wilbur M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army, 1957; "Shortly after the Mexican War of 1848, General Winfield Scott and several other senior Army officers suggested the establishment of a 'Military Asylum' for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the Army of the United States.

Senator Jefferson Davis of Mississippi introduced Senate Bill 392 that became the Magna Charta for the Soldiers' Home. Congress agreed, and on March 3, 1851, enacted the initial legislation which authorized the United States Soldiers' Home that was signed by the President.

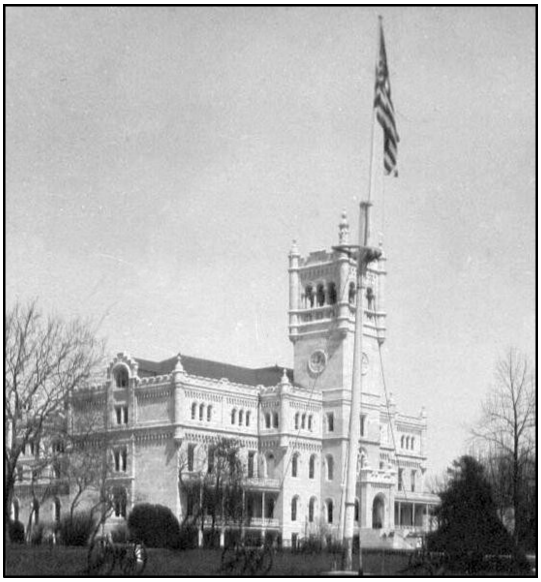

MILITARY ASYLUM, WASHINGTON.

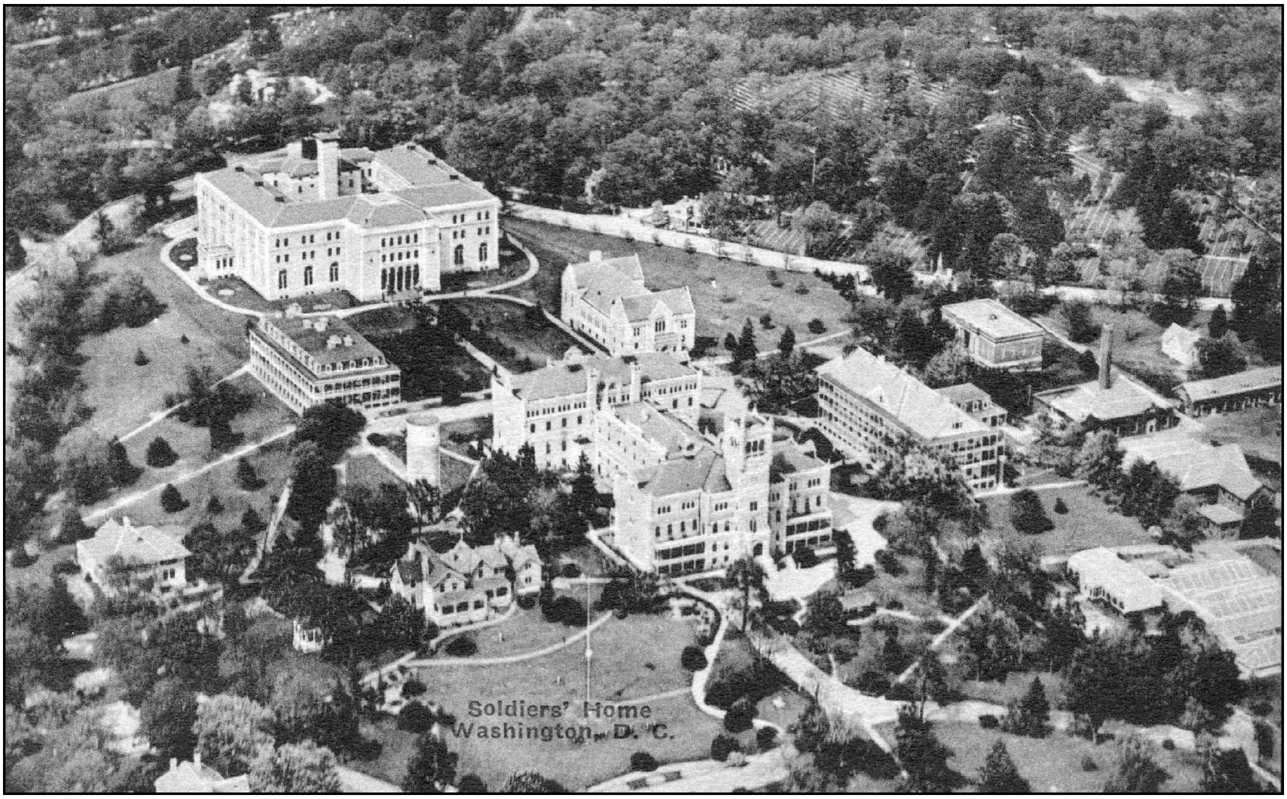
The first Scott Building circa 1860

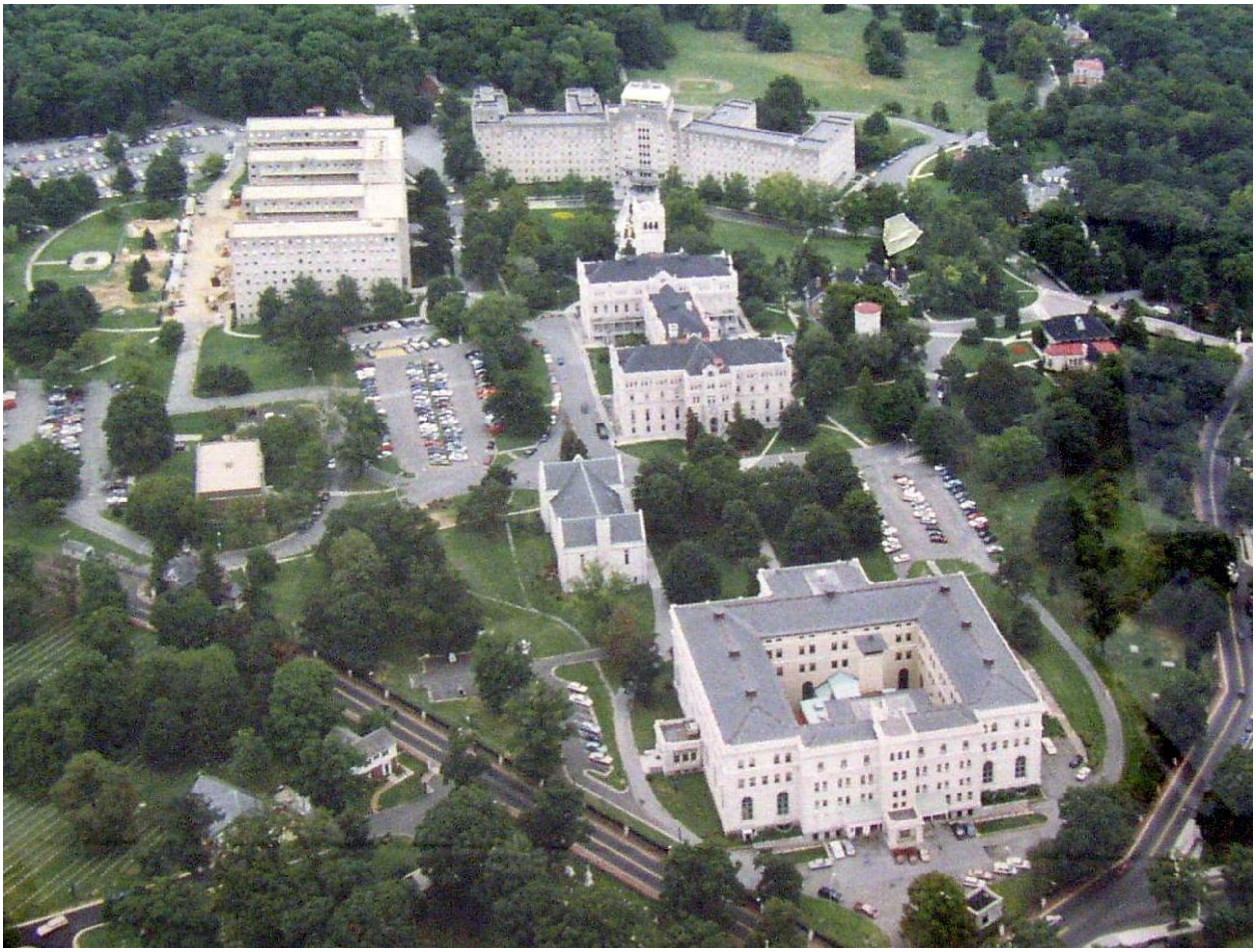
Near the end of 1851, the Riggs property with an existing building had been purchased. Early on, the accommodated veterans were housed in the Riggs building and were later transferred to the completed Scott Building in 1857.


MAP OF
SOLDIERS' HOME
near
WASHINGTON, D.C.
AUGUST 1871
Scott Gate
Mount Juliet Tract
58 Acres
From George W. Riggs
Purchased in 1851
256 acres
From Emily Woods
Purchased in 1876
From
W. W. Corcoran
Purchased in 1872
191 acres
Major J. H. WHITTLESEY
to relieve an irregular line
to the road, cannot be accurately
(see notation on map)

The grounds are extensive and beautiful. The main building, built of stone, with turrets and battlements in the style of a castle was home to disabled, homeless soldiers of the regular service.




Soldiers' Home
Washington, D. C.



In 2013, GSA completed a new $80 million residence hall on the 272-acre campus of the AFRH in Washington, D.C. The new Scott Building, which is named after General Winfield Scott who founded the home in 1851, is a 160,000 square feet, and includes rooftop gardens, sunlit common areas, hobby shops, and a computer room and library, as well as 36 rooms for long-term nursing care and 24 rooms for residents who need memory support.

Looking Back –

the New Orleans Barracks

Excerpts from: – *Goode, Paul R.*
The United States Soldiers' Home - A History of Its First Hundred Years

A congress-appointed committee was established to seek out sites for the Asylum to be located near Washington that was finally selected in late November of 1851. Prior to that, branch asylums were also sought by the Board of Commissioners, one at New Orleans, La., one at East Pascagoula, Ms.; and a third branch at Harrodsburg, Ky. All these branches proved to be of temporary duration; —and all were closed prior to 1860.

New Orleans was the First!

New Orleans was the location for the very first Soldiers' Home. On April 30, 1851, Brigadier General David E. Twiggs designated Lt. Colonel William R. Jouett, 2d Infantry, as officer in charge of the New Orleans Branch. Thus, a Branch Asylum was established at that place, utilizing the facilities of the "New Orleans Barracks." Rations were drawn and clothing provided to the members from the Quartermaster there, with reimbursements made from funds of the Military Asylum.

In March 1852, General Twiggs submitted a letter to the Board of Commissioners making a most unfavorable report on the New Orleans Branch. He stated that many men, eligible for admission to the Asylum, visited the place, found it was part of an existing military post – and decided to take their chances on uncertain charity rather than live as unwanted poor relations in an active army base. General Twiggs then recommended that the New Orleans Branch be closed and that the members present be transferred to Washington. The Board agreed to his proposal; and on April 15, 1852 ordered the New Orleans Branch closed, the employees discharged, and the members able to travel transferred to Washington. This was done and eleven members from New Orleans arrived in Washington in the early summer of 1852.

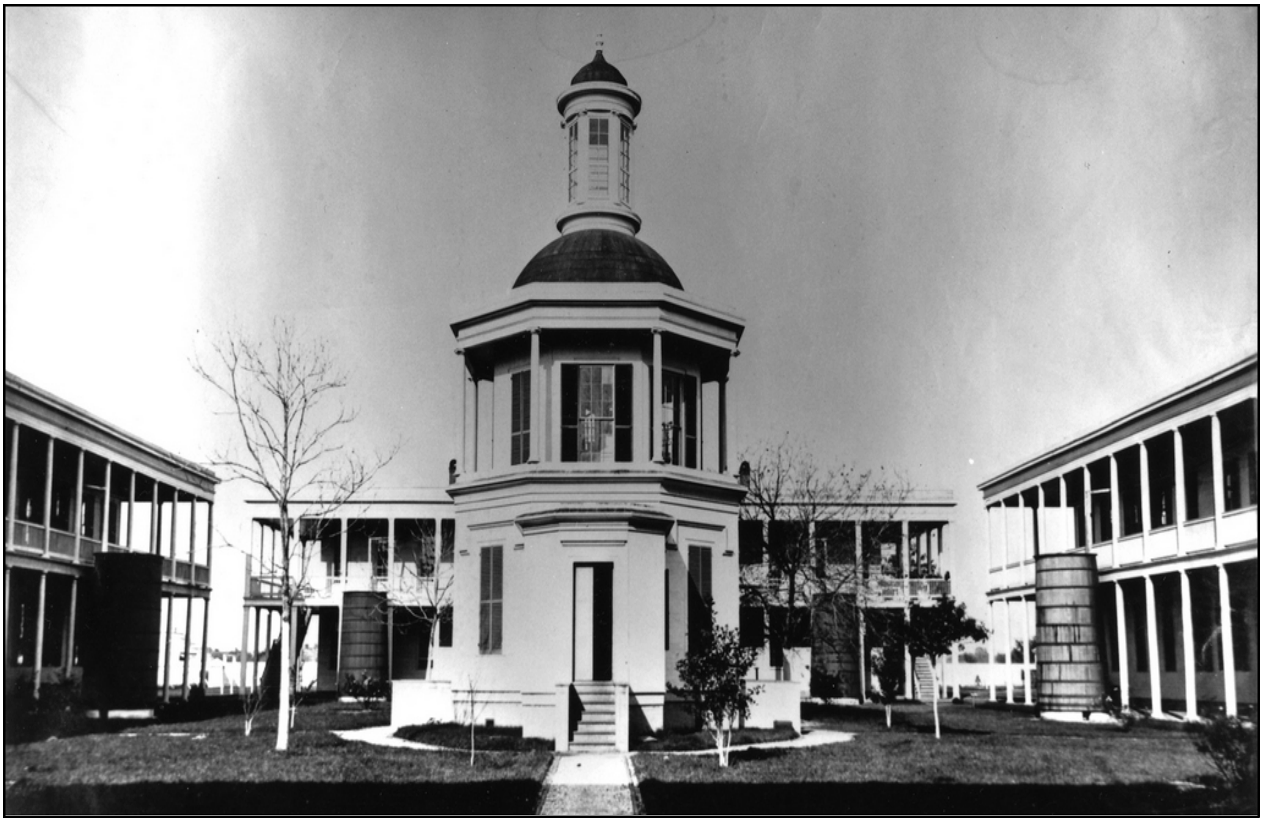
The Monthly Dollar

During a meeting on May 30, 1851, the Board established an allowance of one dollar-a-month to each member, frequently referred to as the "monthly dollar." General Twiggs, in charge of the New Orleans Branch, wrote a blistering letter to the Board of Commissioners on the subject of the "monthly dollar."

He stated in no uncertain terms that as soon as the members at New Orleans got their dollar, all hands, "including a man on crutches," got promptly and thoroughly drunk.

Times being what they were, this was not too surprising, and General Twiggs said they stayed drunk for a week –whiskey of a sort being then readily available at ten cents a quart! This *Monthly Dollar* may well have been the cause of Gen. Twiggs' frustration with the Soldiers Asylum at New Orleans.

Note: — The New Orleans Army Post was established in 1834 and was originally known as New Orleans Barracks. On July 7, 1866, it was renamed in honor of Andrew Jackson – now called Jackson Barracks, home of the Louisiana National Guard.



1848 view of the Army Hospital at New Orleans Barracks,
which was there at the time that a Soldiers' Asylum was quartered at the Post.
Photo – Courtesy of Rhett Breerwood, Historian of Jackson Barracks Museum

Uniting the Homes

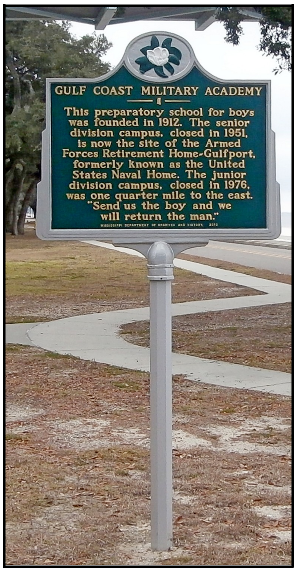
The Naval Home with the Soldiers & Airmen's Home

In 1991 Congress merged the U.S. Naval Home and the U. S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home into an independent establishment of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government named the Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH) Agency.

In 2002, the names of the two homes were officially changed to The Armed Forces Retirement Home - Gulfport and The Armed Forces Retirement Home - Washington.

GULF COAST MILITARY ACADEMY

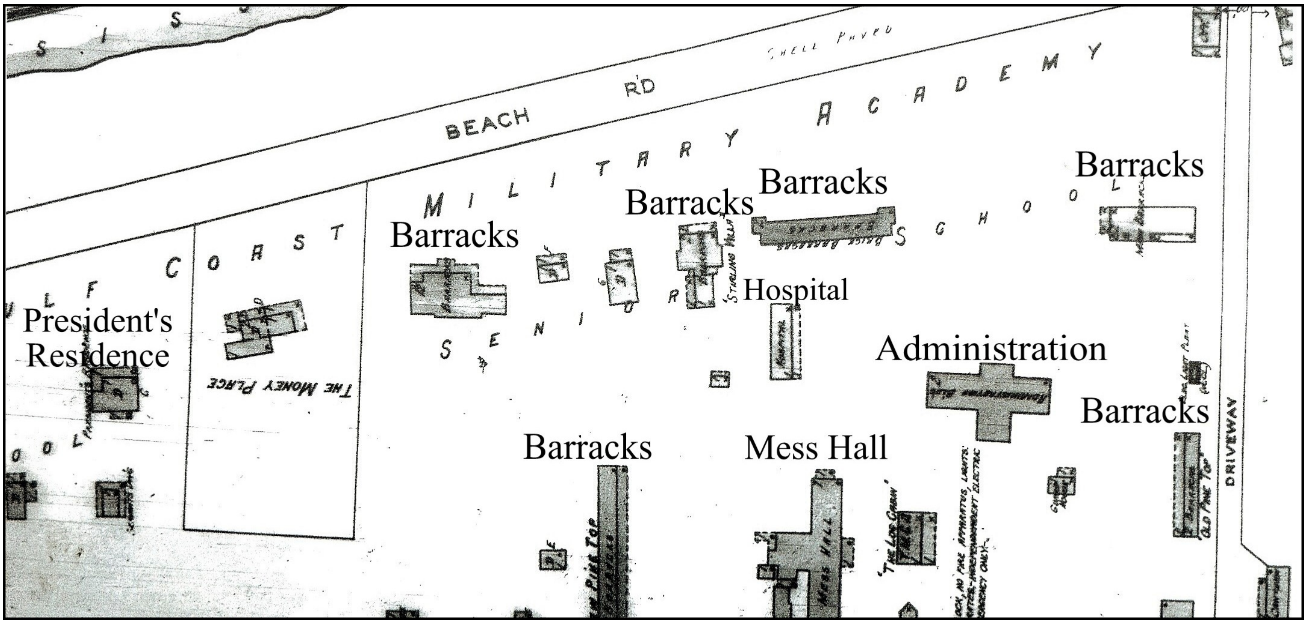
Below the Overhead walkway to the beach is a State marker relaying a brief history of Gulf Coast Military Academy


GULF COAST MILITARY ACADEMY
This preparatory school for boys
was founded in 1912. The senior
division campus, closed in 1951,
is now the site of the Armed
Forces Retirement Home-Gulfport,
formerly known as the United
States Naval Home. The junior
division campus, closed in 1976,
was one quarter mile to the east.
"Send us the boy and we
will return the man."
MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY, 2010

This preparatory school for boys was founded in 1912. The senior division campus, closed in 1951, is now the site of the Armed Forces Retirement Home - Gulfport, formerly known as the United States Naval Home. The Junior division campus, closed in 1976, was one quarter mile to the east.

"Send us the boy and we
will return the man."

GULF COAST MILITARY ACADEMY


BEACH RD
SHELL PAVED
GULF COAST MILITARY ACADEMY
SENIOR SCHOOL
President's Residence
THE MONEY PLACE
Barracks
Barracks
Barracks
Barracks
Hospital
Administration
Barracks
Barracks
Mess Hall
MESS HALL
DRIVEWAY

1920 partial Sanborn Map showing footprints of structures on the campus.
The former Mess Hall (the current AFRH Chapel) is located at center bottom.

Gulf Coast Military Academy

GCMA, as it was usually called, was founded in 1912 by Colonel James Chappel Hardy in Gulfport, Mississippi. As a preparatory school for boys, it was highly promoted as a West Point Honors Military Academy. Hardy also founded Gulf Park College for Women at Long Beach in 1921, which is now, University of Southern Mississippi.

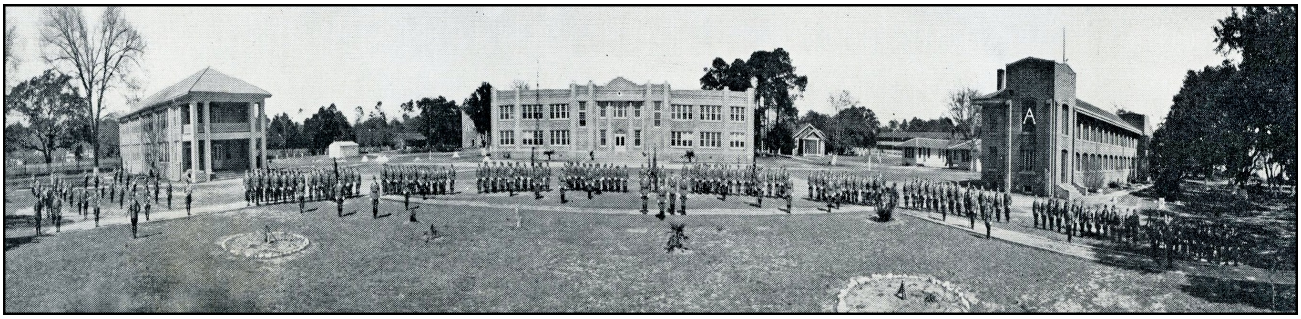
The GCMA Senior Branch was closed in 1951 before being purchased by the federal government.

The old Mess Hall was in the middle of the campus and top center of the main street entering the area. There were stained military style windows in the "New Chapel" that were provided mostly by former cadets from 1951 and earlier.

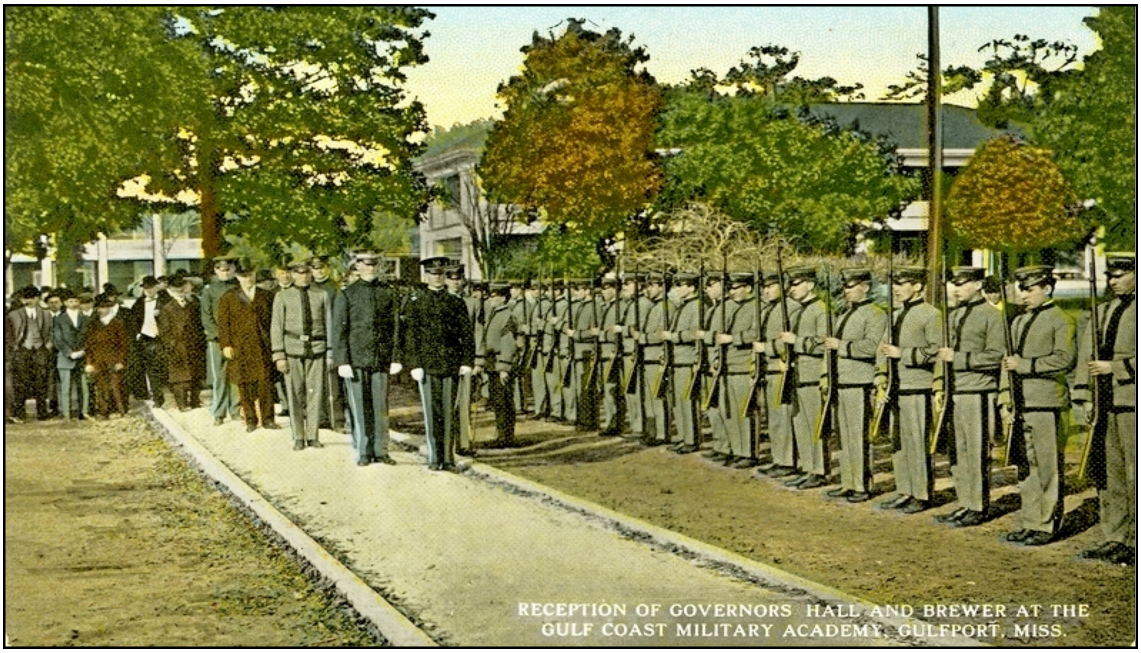
The Great Oak next to the old mess hall was also an Academy memorial dedicated to seniors who had died while on active duty and some who had passed away while at the academy.

Nothing other remains of the former West Point Honors College or the great institution it once was. The panorama photo below shows more than 350 students having come from twenty states and six foreign countries.

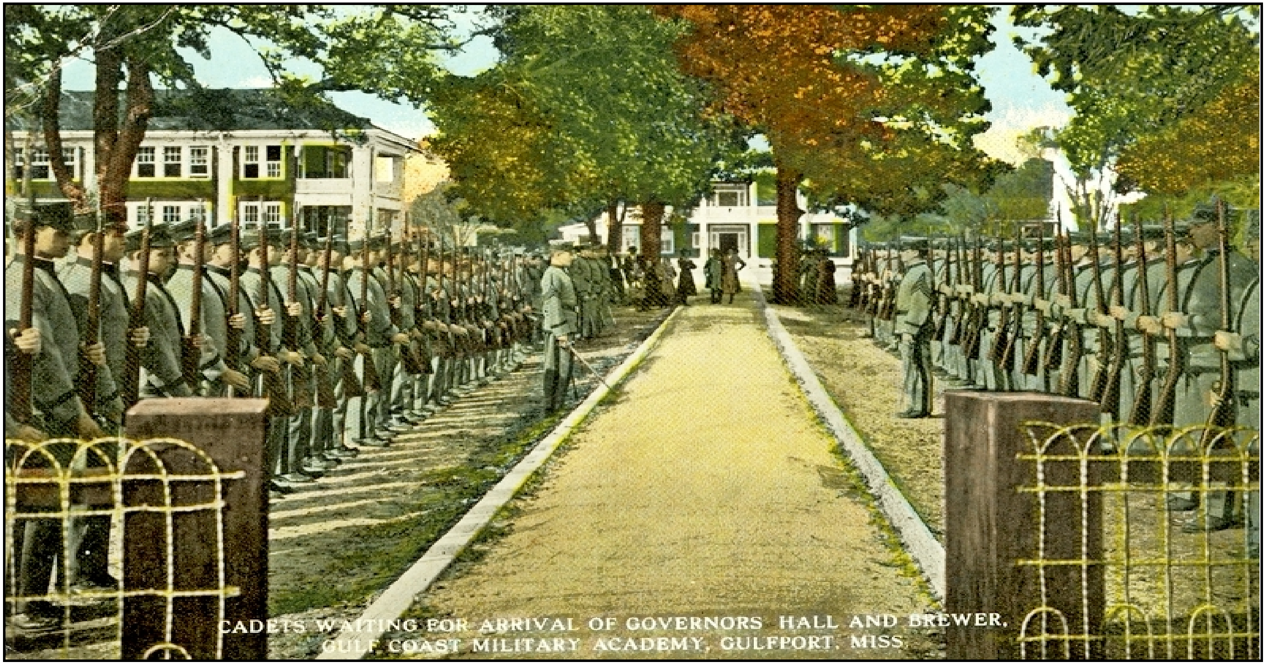
GCMA remembrances



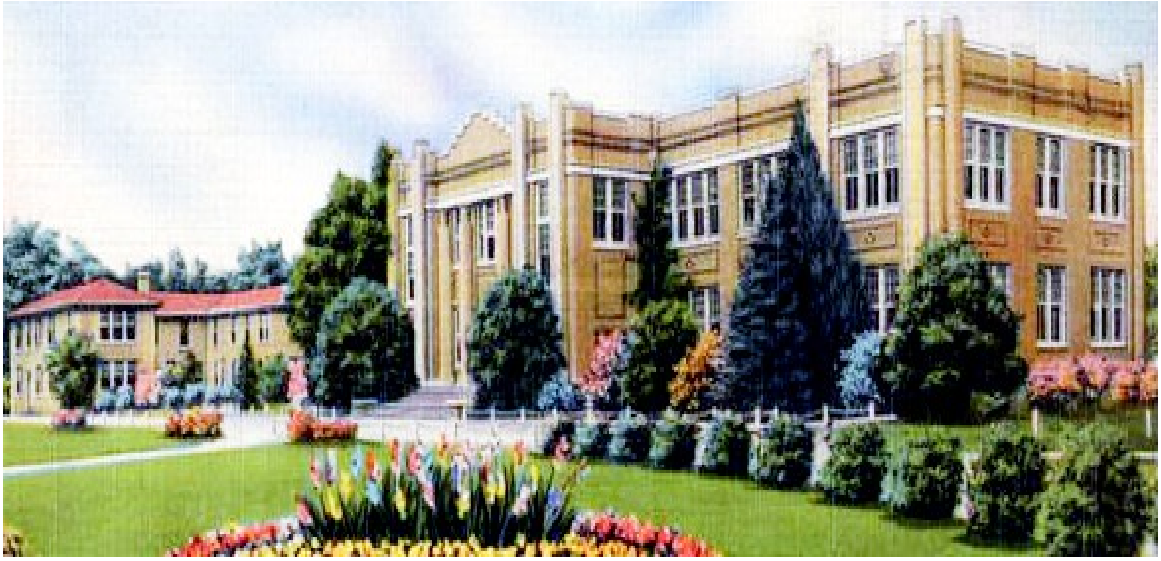
Academy grounds centered by Administration building surrounded by living quarters


RECEPTION OF GOVERNORS HALL AND BREWER AT THE
GULF COAST MILITARY ACADEMY, GULFPORT, MISS.

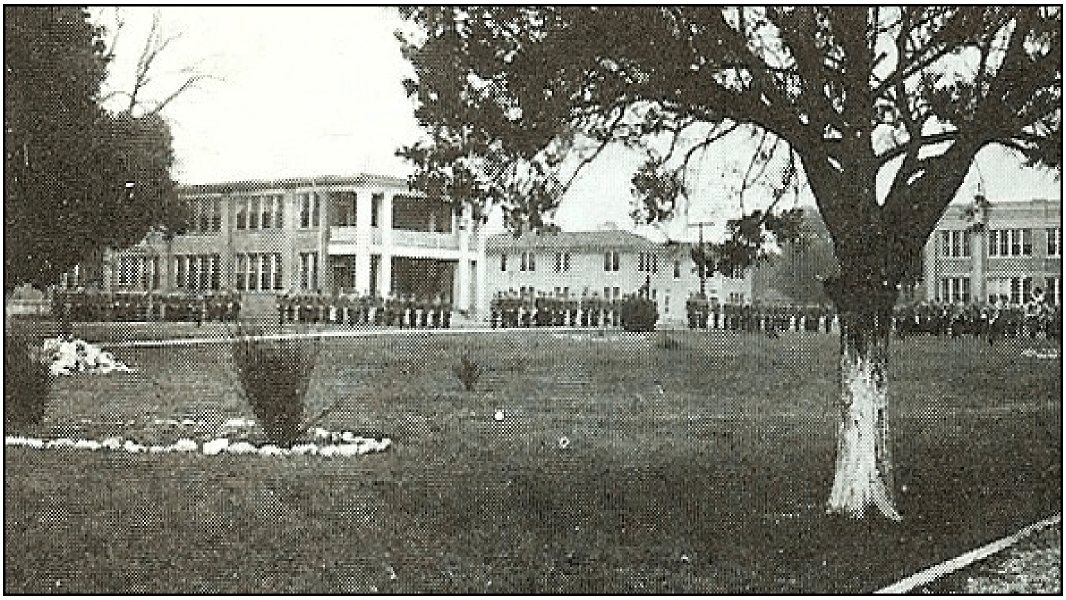
Reception for governors Earl Brewer of Mississippi and Luther Hall of Louisiana – circa 1915


CADETS WAITING FOR ARRIVAL OF GOVERNORS HALL AND BREWER,
GULF COAST MILITARY ACADEMY, GULFPORT, MISS.

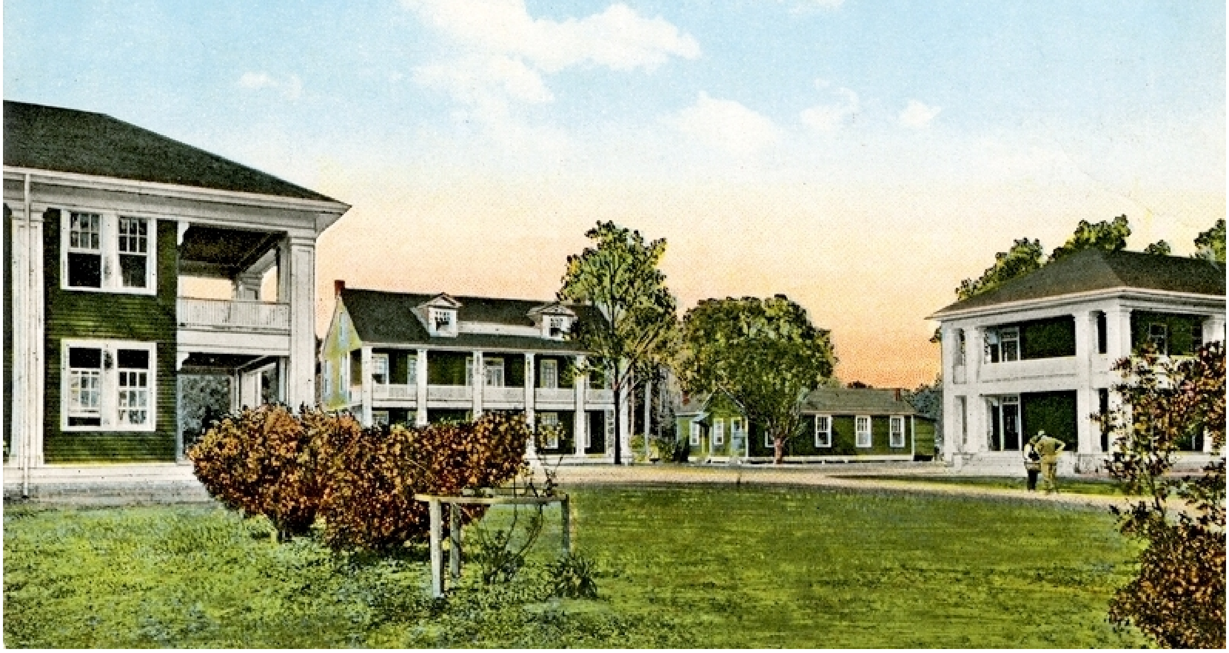
Cadets await governors Earl Brewer of Mississippi and Luther Hall of Louisiana – circa 1915

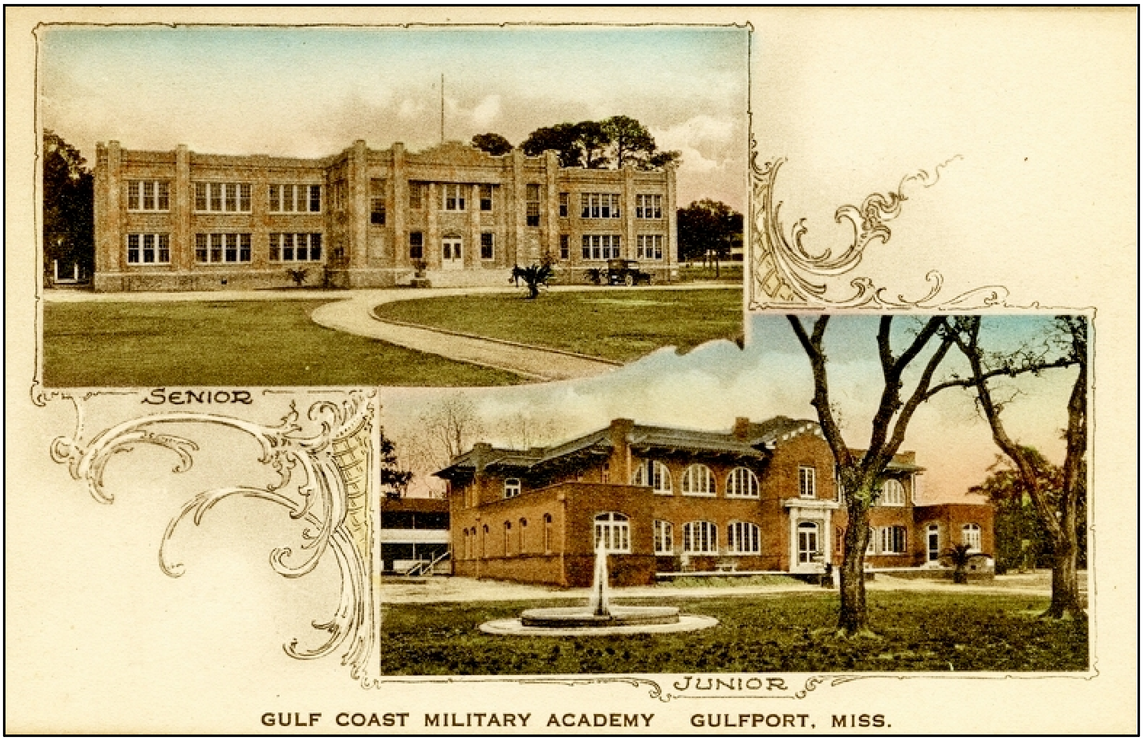


Administration building above – and barracks at left



In Formation




SENIOR
JUNIOR
GULF COAST MILITARY ACADEMY GULFPORT, MISS.

Administration buildings located on two different campus sites – Seniors displayed at top – Juniors shown at bottom

GCMA — Junior Branch

The Junior Branch (Grades 1-9) located on nearly 20 acres, a quarter mile to the east, remained open through the Summer Session of 1976 when then President and Owner of the Academy, COL Charles M. Holt, closed the school.

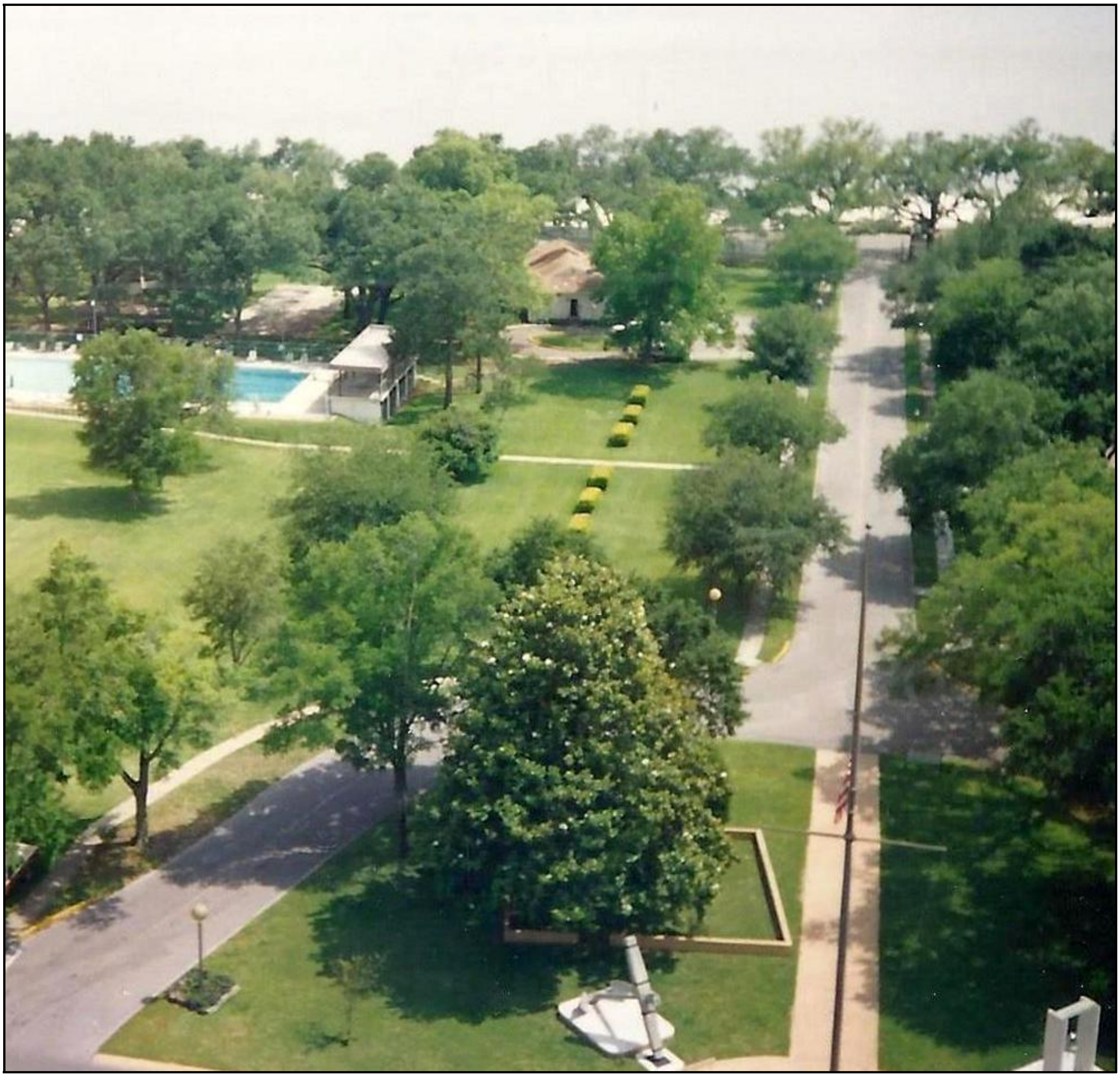
Dress Order drilling at GCMA Junior Division

He sold the remaining property and buildings to William Carey College (Now named William Carey University) with main quarters at Hattiesburg, MS.

In 2005, the facilities were severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina and all the residents of the College were moved to other locations.

The school administration, when faced with demolishing the damaged buildings and clearing the nearly 20-acre campus, decided on relocation to Hwy. 67 at the new Tradition Campus in Biloxi, MS.

The Burial Ground at AFRH-Gulfport



Aerial photo of front grounds circa 2000 – showing former pool at top left and burial ground at bottom-center bordered by brick fencing. (*photo courtesy – Ray Ross*)

Early History

When Gulf Coast Military Academy (GCMA) opened in 1912, it assumed the obligation to preserve the Oswald graveyard located on the premises and according to state law and county ordinances, kept the marker in place that was barely legible on a wooden board.

GCMA was legally compelled to protect the graveyard contingent on its purchase. Recordation in Deed Book 10, pp 306-309 describes the Thomas Oswald lot as measuring185' by 177' containing a protected grave site that was 28-feet square.

When the Air Force moved to the grounds of the defunct Senior Division of the GCMA in 1951, the obligation to preserve the Oswald Family Grave passed on to the new tenant. The Air Force, in a show of good faith, replaced the wooden board with a marble slab that read "The Family Graveyard of Col. Thomas H. Oswald" and erected a 28-foot square wooden fence around it.

1937 photo courtesy: "Tex" Hamill's Down South collection

According to Gulf Coast Archivist Charles Sullivan, "Thomas H. Oswald died in Mississippi City on January 13, 1887."

The U.S. Naval Home at Gulfport – pre-Katrina

When the 11-story US Naval Home opened in 1976, it inherited the burial grounds site and the stone marker from the Technical Training Air Force (TTAF) Headquarters Command and continued honoring the grave site as a landmark on the property.

At some unknown date, a wooden grave-marker reading "*The Family Graveyard of Col. Thomas H. Oswald*" replaced the marble marker as shown in the Oswald photo of children at right.

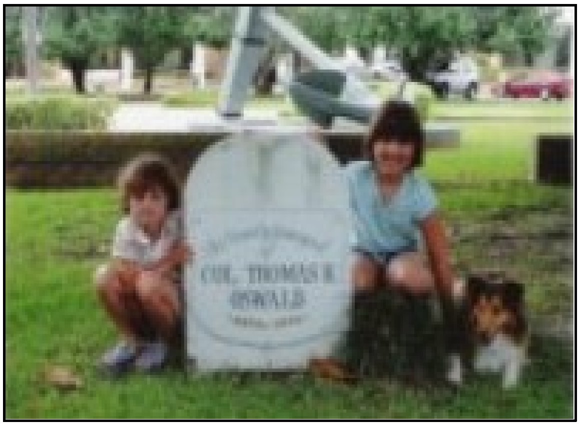
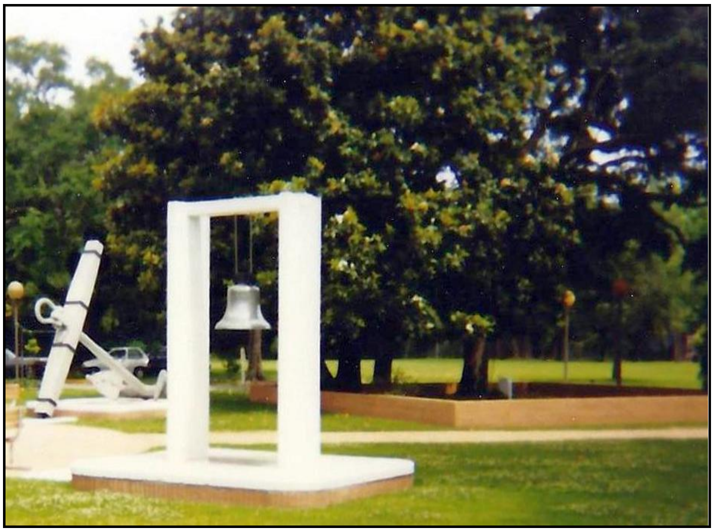


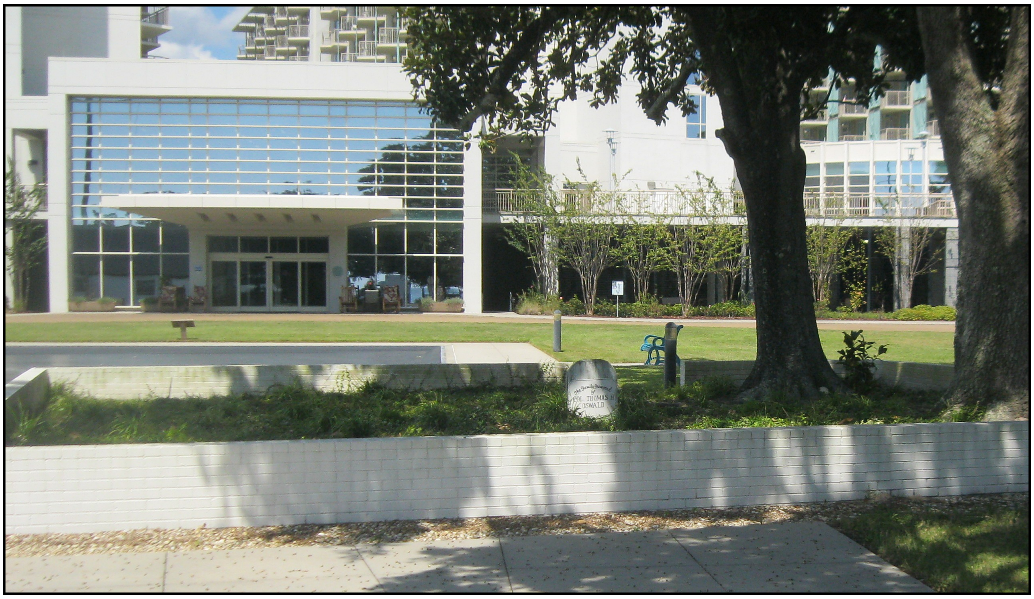
Photo from Ancestry.com – showing grave marker with Oswald children.



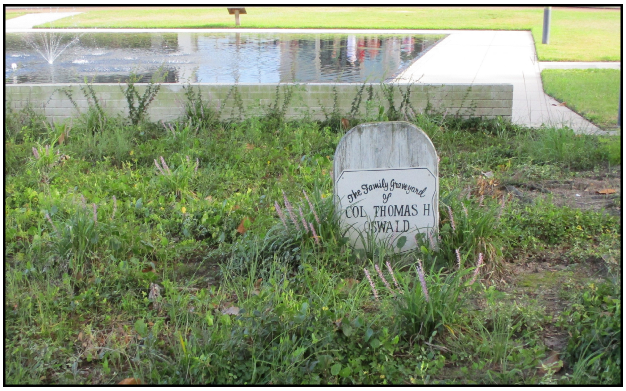
The wooden fence had been replaced by a lower fencing composed of brick blocks.

The Anchor shown here was later moved eastward and the U.S.S. Philadelphia Bell was moved further west near the Chapel.

Armed Forces Retirement Home – 2020



A wooden grave marker reading "*The Family Graveyard of Col. Thomas H. Oswald*" remains in front of the new (since 2010) 8-story Armed Forces Retirement Home in Gulfport.

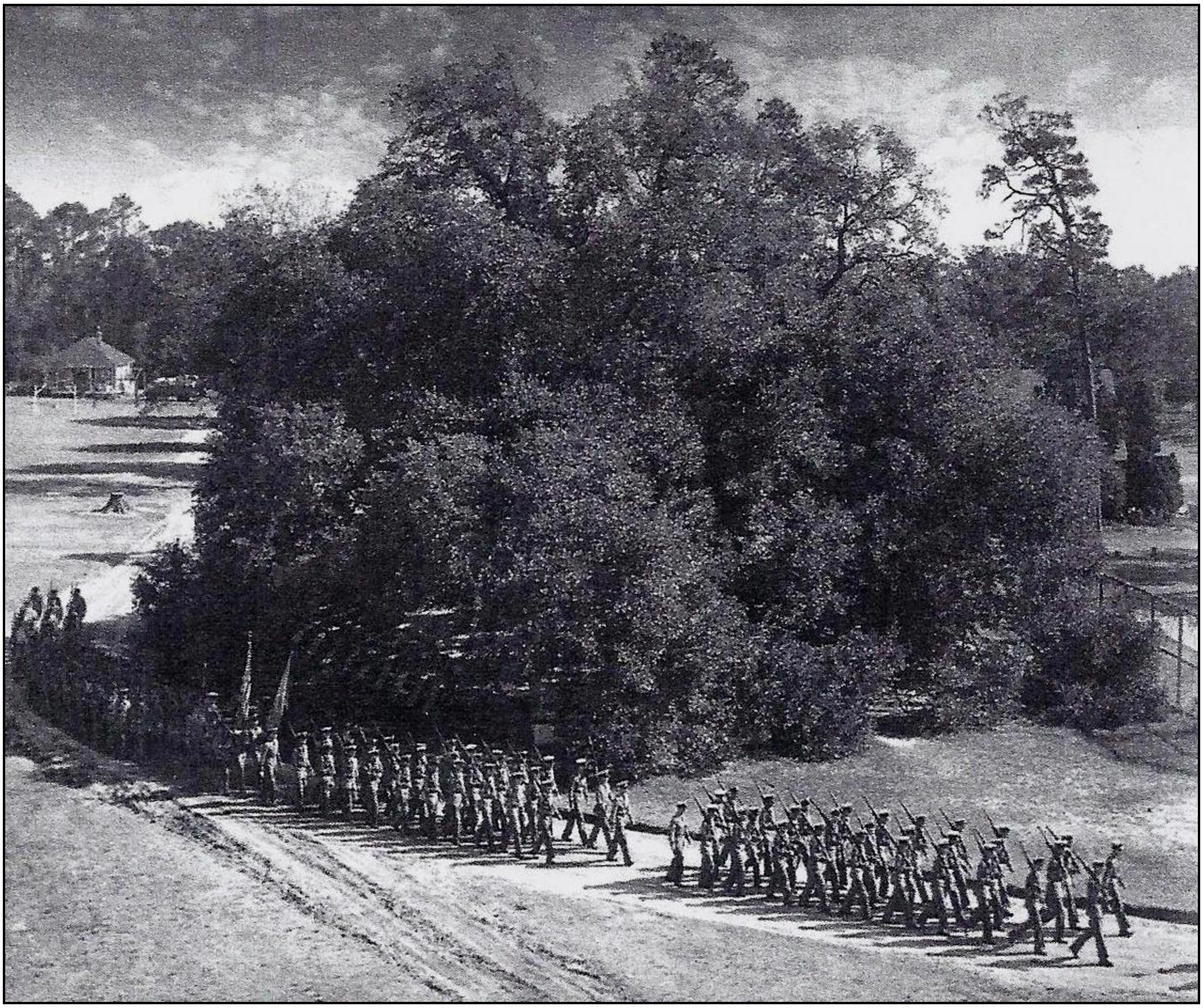


Note: Archivist Charles Sullivan also revealed that an Oswald family member had stated that, William Oswald, the first child of Thomas Hepworth Oswald Jr. and Lucy Maria (Hannah) Oswald, had fathered a son named Robert Edward Lee Oswald in March 1896.

R.E.L. Oswald, who died in August 1939, fathered a son born two months after his death.

That son, named *Lee Harvey Oswald*, assassinated President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963.

Symbolism at the Graduation Oak



In full glory, the Graduation Oak stood elegantly for the parading cadets at Gulf Coast Military Academy (circa 1920).

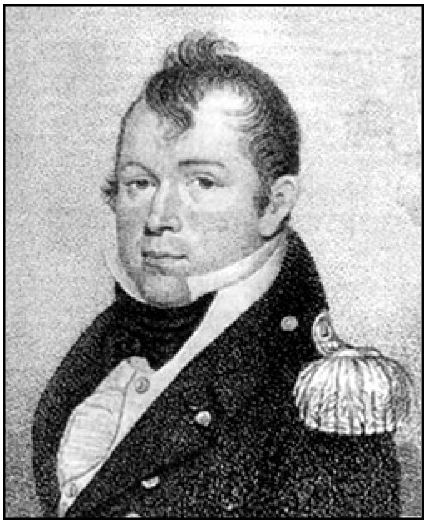
Below the umbrella foliage of the Graduation Oak are several granite artifacts — Some of which are described herein.

Two large Round Granite Stones – How they come to be.

"*While in the Dardanelles we took on board four colossal balls .... for the purpose of conveying to the United States, if found acceptable, to be placed over the gate of the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia; the remaining two obtained by Com. Porter for the Carlisle Institution.*"

The above quote is an excerpt from a speech of Com. Jesse Duncan Elliott, (1782-1845) U. S. N., that was delivered in Hagerstown, Md., on 14th November, 1843.

J.D. Elliott was commander of the frigate USS Constitution and of the Mediterranean Squadron from 3 March 1835 to 18 August 1838.



Com. J.D. Elliott

The inscription on one of the granite balls below the Graduation Oak reads:

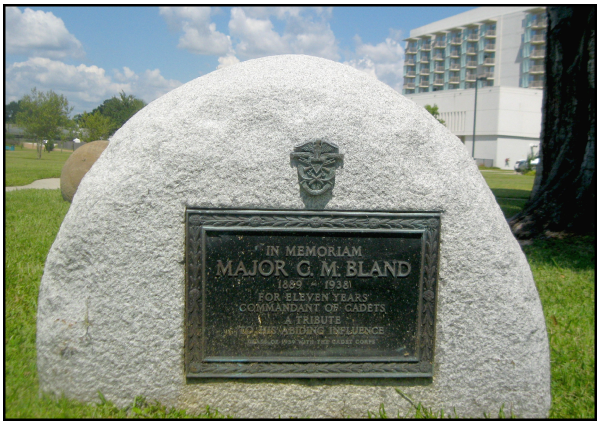
OBTAINED BY COMMODORE
J.D. ELLIOT USN – AT THE
HELLSPONT ON THE ASIATIC SIDE
OF THE DARDANELLS IN THE YEAR
1838 – BROUGHT HOME IN THE U.S.
FRIGATE CONSTITUTION AND
PRESENTED BY HIM TO THE
NAVAL ASYLUM.

The two balls are nearly identical except this one with inscriptions.

Presumably, these were Turkish granite balls that were used as cannon shot to blast through the hulls of ships.

It is apparent that the two balls taken by Elliott in 1838 were first placed at the Naval Home in Philadelphia before being brought to the Coast in 1976.

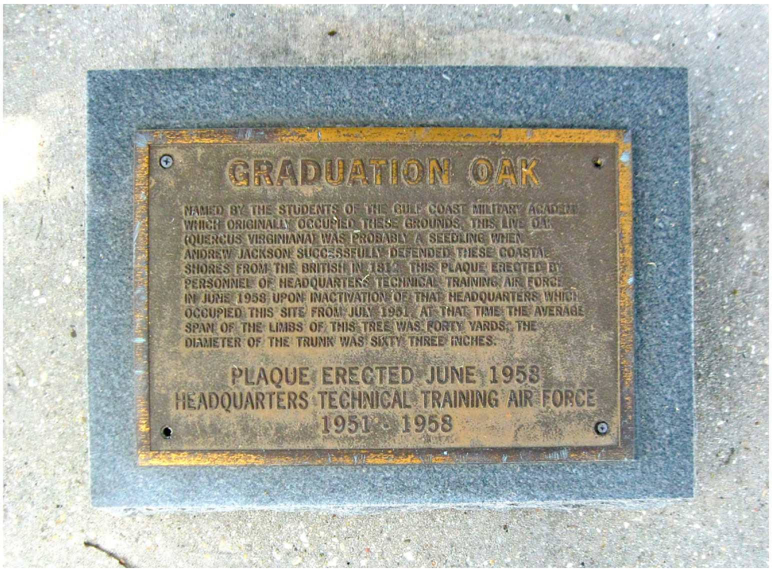
In Memoriam
Major Charles M. Bland
For Eleven Years as Commandant
of Cadets.


IN MEMORIAM
MAJOR C. M. BLAND
1889 – 1938
FOR ELEVEN YEARS
COMMANDANT OF CADETS
A TRIBUTE
TO HIS ABIDING INFLUENCE
CLASS OF 1939 WITH THE CADET CORPS

Tribute to Maj. Bland by GCMA Class of 1939

An honor guard of cadets from G.C.M.A. formed two lines at Major Bland's Funeral Services.

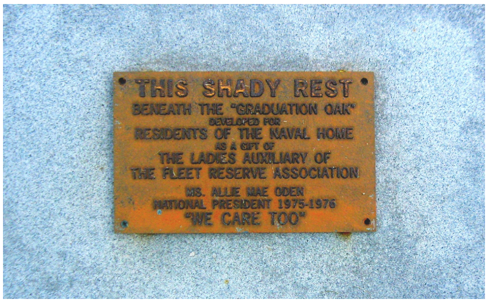
Graduation Oak

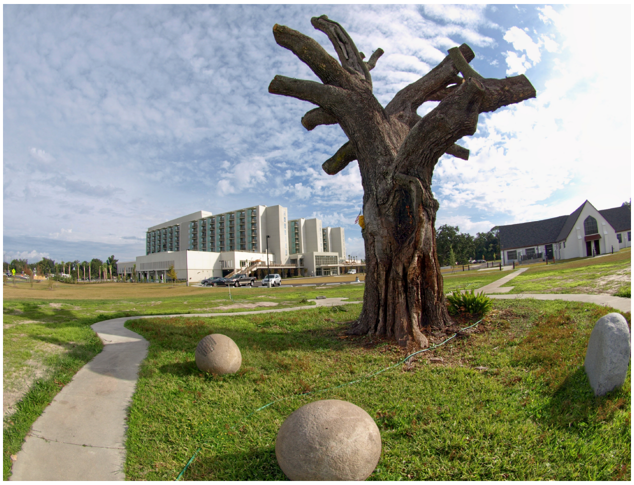

GRADUATION OAK
NAMED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE GULF COAST MILITARY ACADEMY
WHICH ORIGINALLY OCCUPIED THESE GROUNDS, THIS LIVE OAK
(QUERCUS VIRGINIANA) WAS PROBABLY A SEEDLING WHEN
ANDREW JACKSON SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED THESE COASTAL
SHORES FROM THE BRITISH IN 1812. THIS PLAQUE ERECTED BY
PERSONNEL OF HEADQUARTERS TECHNICAL TRAINING AIR FORCE
IN JUNE 1958 UPON INACTIVATION OF THAT HEADQUARTERS WHICH
OCCUPIED THIS SITE FROM JULY 1951. AT THAT TIME THE AVERAGE
SPAN OF THE LIMBS OF THIS TREE WAS FORTY YARDS. THE
DIAMETER OF THE TRUNK WAS SIXTY THREE INCHES.
PLAQUE ERECTED JUNE 1958
HEADQUARTERS TECHNICAL TRAINING AIR FORCE
1951 - 1958

Named by the students of the Gulf Coast Military Academy which originally occupied these grounds, this live oak was probably a seedling when Andrew Jackson successfully defended these coastal shores in 1812. Etc... The average span of the limbs of this tree was forty yards. The diameter of the trunk was sixty-three inches.

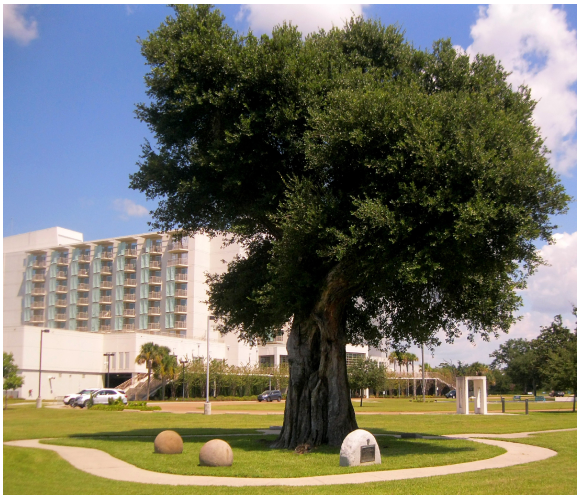
PLAQUE ERECTED JUNE 1958
HEADQUARTERS TECHNICAL TRAINING AIR FORCE
1951 – 1958

This Shady Rest
dedicated to Naval Home Residents
"We Care Too"


THIS SHADY REST
BENEATH THE "GRADUATION OAK"
DEVELOPED FOR
RESIDENTS OF THE NAVAL HOME
AS A GIFT OF
THE LADIES AUXILIARY OF
THE FLEET RESERVE ASSOCIATION
MS. ALLIE MAE ODEN
NATIONAL PRESIDENT 1975-1976
"WE CARE TOO"

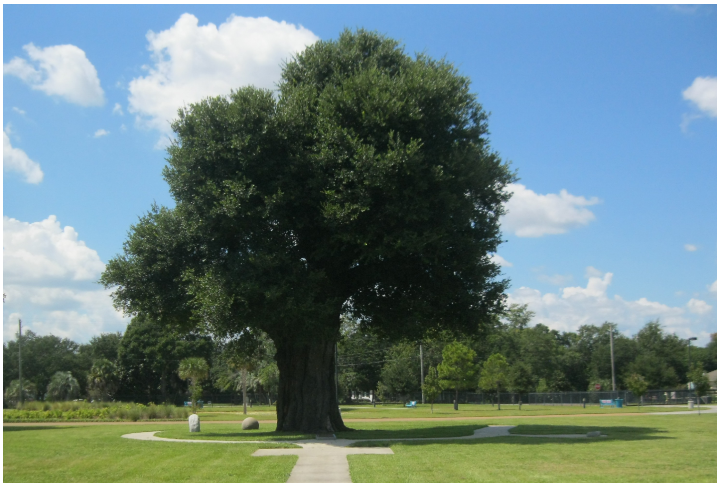


2010 – after Katrina limb removal



2019

2010 – After Katrina limb removal



2019 – New Growth

2010 photos above – courtesy of Ray Ross.

Beauvoir – *Beautiful View*

The Jefferson Davis Soldier Home was the first Military Home for veterans on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

The Soldier Home was initially established for Confederate veterans and their wives and widows.

Three weeks before Christmas of 1903, J. R. Climer of Madison County, Mississippi, became the first resident of the Jefferson Davis Soldier Home — when he had arrived to an unfinished Beauvoir in Biloxi.

For the next fifty-four years, over 1,800 impoverished Confederate veterans, wives, and widows called Beauvoir their home.

The historic structure was started in 1848, the same year as the nearby Biloxi Lighthouse, and completed in 1852. It was originally the summer home of the James Brown family, then called "Orange Grove" after the Satsuma Oranges that were grown there.

The property was renamed “Beauvoir” by a succeeding owner in the 1870s. Confederate President Jefferson Davis moved to the property in 1879.

During his years at Beauvoir, Jefferson Davis wrote his monumental two-volume set, *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*.

Davis on the porch of the Library Cottage at Beauvoir.

Beauvoir in Biloxi, Mississippi

Now beautifully restored from damage sustained during Hurricane Katrina, Beauvoir has reclaimed its status as a landmark of the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

The compound consists of a Louisiana raised cottage-style plantation residence, a botanical garden, a former Confederate veterans home, a modern gift shop, a Confederate Soldier Museum, the Jefferson Davis Presidential Library and Museum, various outbuildings, and a historic Confederate cemetery, which includes the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier.

BEAUVOIR

Timeline development of AFRH-G

In 1811, An act of Congress authorized the **Navy** to provide, "a permanent Asylum for decrepit and disabled naval officers, seamen and marines."
1827, Construction began for the **Philadelphia Naval Home** – a hospital and retirement home for sailors.
1827, Nov 27, Secretary of War James Barbour recommended an **Army** Asylum
1834, **Naval Asylum** founded in Philadelphia
1847, Gen. Winfield Scott letter reminding Congress of the $111,000 booty money he had placed in escrow for a **Soldiers' Asylum**
1851, Mar, Sen. Jefferson Davis introduced the **Soldiers' Asylum** Bill that passed Congress– prior Bills since 1841 had failed
1851, Mar, the newly created Army Asylum's Board of Commissioners had their inaugural meeting. The **Army Asylum** name was changed to **Soldiers' Home**
1851, April, **First Soldiers' Home** established was the New Orleans Branch
1852, April, New Orleans Branch aka "New Orleans Barracks" was closed

1889, **Naval Asylum** name was changed to "**Naval Home**"

1947, Air Force became autonomous – equal rank with Army and Navy

1955, Sep 2, first woman admitted to the **Soldiers' Home**

1956, GCMA grounds acquired by U.S. Govt – and assigned to **U.S. Air Force** – then known as Keesler Annex #3.

1973, Gulf Coast Military Academy grounds transferred to **U.S. Navy**

1976, **Relocation of Naval Home** from Philadelphia to Gulf Coast.

1991, Congress united the **Army/Airmen Home with Naval Home** under the Executive Branch

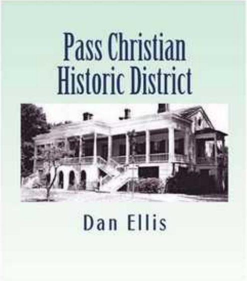
2002, the Naval Home name changed to **AFRH- Gulfport**.

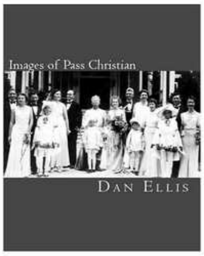
2005, August, – 416 vets evacuated from former Naval Home due to Katrina.

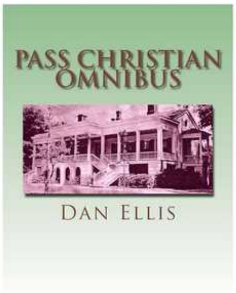
2010, Oct, New 8-story, Three Tower Bldg opened to returning Veterans.

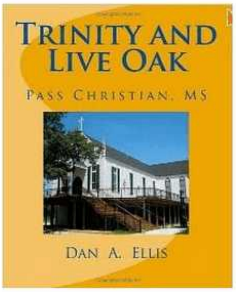
Dan Ellis Books available on Amazon Books

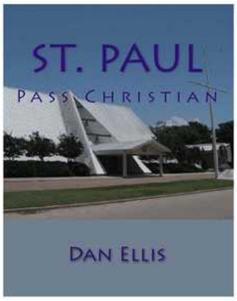
Pass Christian Area

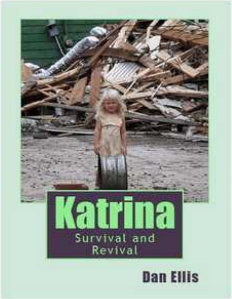

Pass Christian Historic District
Dan Ellis

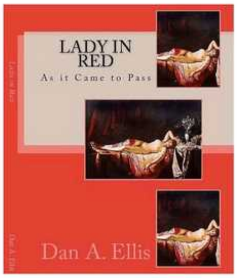

Images of Pass Christian
Dan Ellis

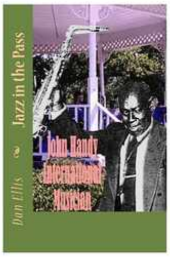

PASS CHRISTIAN OMNIBUS
DAN ELLIS

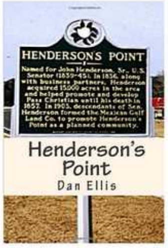

TRINITY AND LIVE OAK
PASS CHRISTIAN, MS
DAN A. ELLIS


ST. PAUL
PASS CHRISTIAN
DAN ELLIS


Katrina
Survival and Revival
Dan Ellis


LADY IN RED
As it Came to Pass
Dan A. Ellis

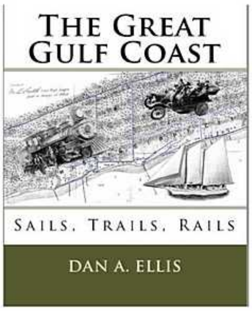

Jazz in the Pass
Dan Ellis
John Handy International Musician

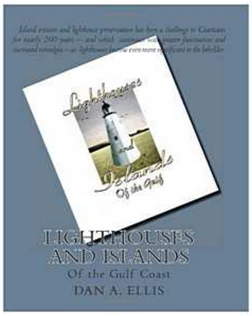

HENDERSONS POINT
Henderson's Point
Dan Ellis

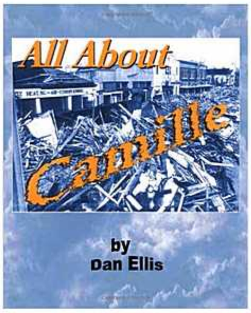
www.DanEllis.Net

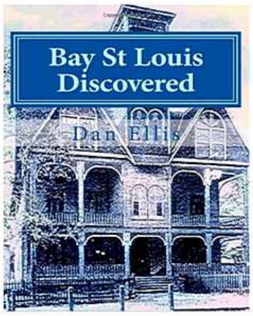
Dan Ellis Books available on Amazon Books

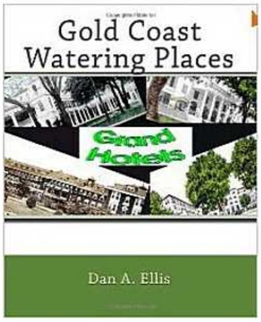
Entire Gulf Coast Area

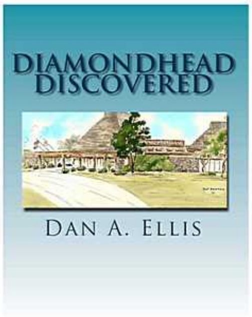

THE GREAT GULF COAST
SAILS, TRAILS, RAILS
DAN A. ELLIS

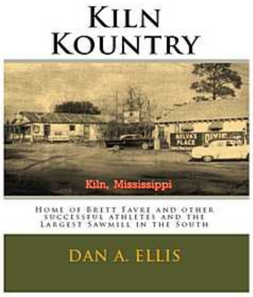

Lighthouses Islands Of the Gulf
LIGHTHOUSES AND ISLANDS
Of the Gulf Coast
DAN A. ELLIS

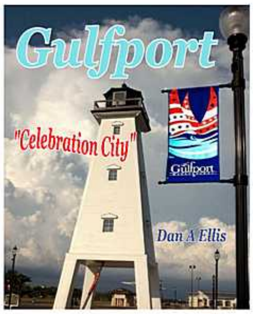

All About Camille
by
Dan Ellis

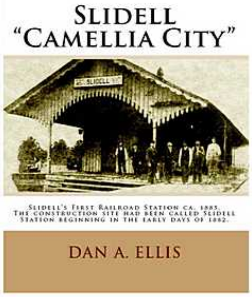

Bay St Louis Discovered
Dan Ellis


Gold Coast Watering Places
Grand Hotels
Dan A. Ellis


DIAMONDHEAD DISCOVERED
DAN A. ELLIS

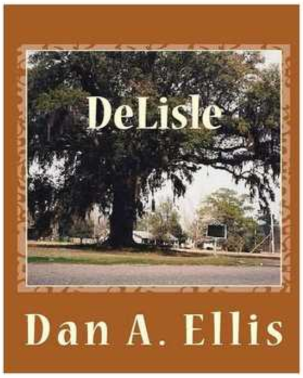

KILN KOUNTRY
Kiln, Mississippi
HOME OF BRETT FAVRE AND OTHER SUCCESSFUL ATHLETES AND THE LARGEST SAWMILL IN THE SOUTH
DAN A. ELLIS

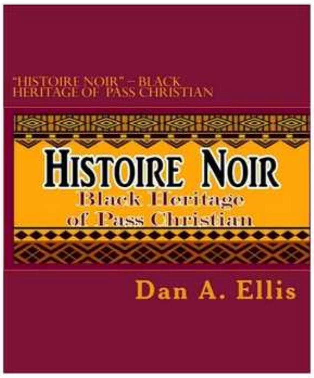

Gulfport
"Celebration City"
Gulfport
Dan A Ellis

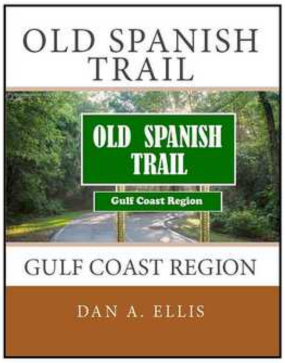

SLIDELL "CAMELLIA CITY"
SLIDELL
SLIDELL'S FIRST RAILROAD STATION CA. 1883. THE CONSTRUCTION SITE HAD BEEN CALLED SLIDELL STATION BEGINNING IN THE EARLY DAYS OF 1882.
DAN A. ELLIS

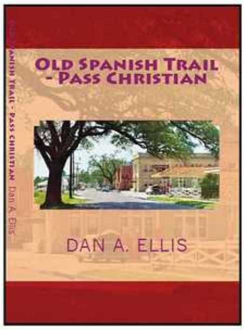
Dan Ellis Books available on Amazon Books

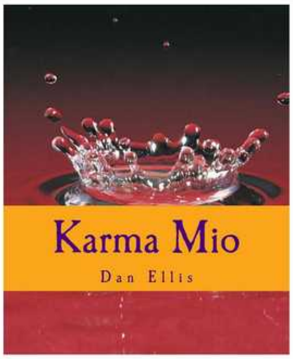
New Book Releases

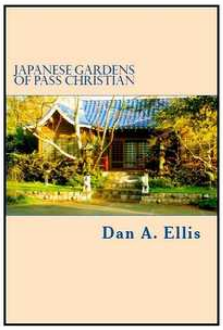

DeLisle
Dan A. Ellis

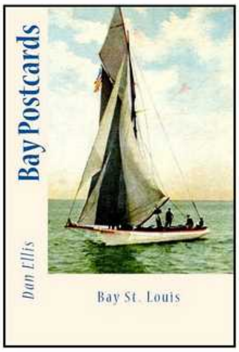

"HISTOIRE NOIR" – BLACK HERITAGE OF PASS CHRISTIAN
HISTOIRE NOIR
Black Heritage of Pass Christian
Dan A. Ellis

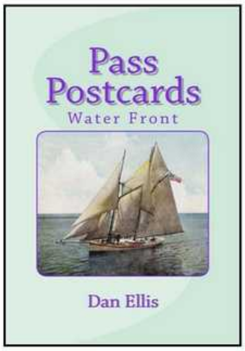

OLD SPANISH TRAIL
OLD SPANISH TRAIL
Gulf Coast Region
GULF COAST REGION
DAN A. ELLIS

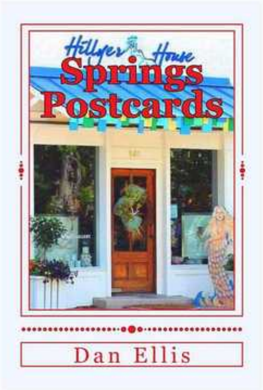

OLD SPANISH TRAIL - PASS CHRISTIAN
DAN A. ELLIS


Karma Mio
Dan Ellis

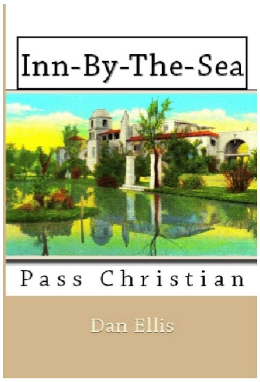

JAPANESE GARDENS OF PASS CHRISTIAN
Dan A. Ellis

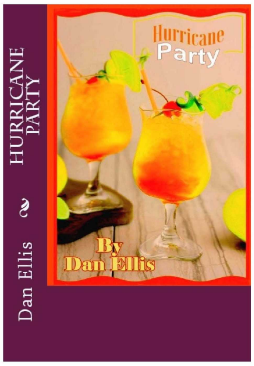

Bay Postcards
Dan Ellis
Bay St. Louis

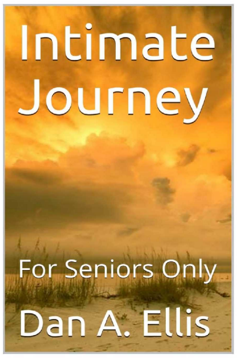

Pass Postcards
Water Front
Dan Ellis

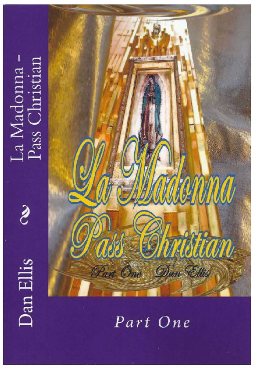

Hillyer House
Springs Postcards
Dan Ellis

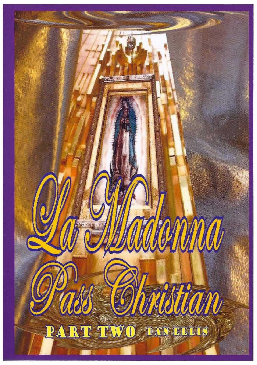
Released in 2018

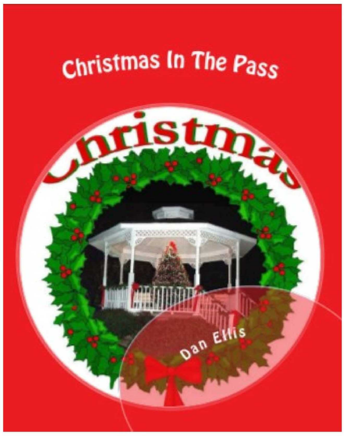

Inn-By-The-Sea
Pass Christian
Dan Ellis

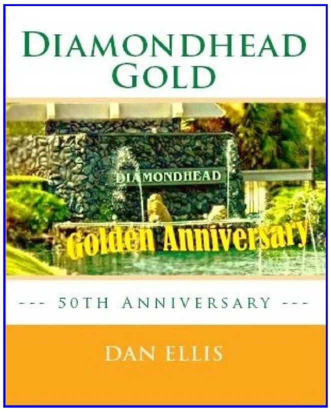

HURRICANE PARTY
Dan Ellis
Hurricane Party
By Dan Ellis

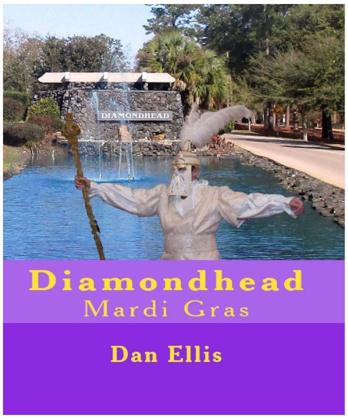

Intimate Journey
For Seniors Only
Dan A. Ellis

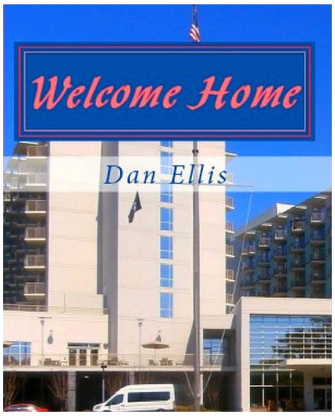

La Madonna - Pass Christian
Dan Ellis
La Madonna
Pass Christian
Part One Dan Ellis
Part One


La Madonna
Pass Christian
PART TWO DAN ELLIS


Christmas In The Pass
Christmas
Dan Ellis


DIAMONDHEAD GOLD
DIAMONDHEAD
Golden Anniversary
--- 50TH ANNIVERSARY ---
DAN ELLIS


DIAMONDHEAD
Diamondhead
Mardi Gras
Dan Ellis


Welcome Home
Dan Ellis